

LESSONS OF MOVING

Dr. Talmage Preaches on Spring-time Changes of Residence.

A TIMELY DISCOURSE

In Which the Need of Patience and Equipose Is Set Forth,

Moving Into the Father's House.

This discourse of Dr. Talmage is pertinent at this time of year when many people are moving from house to house, and it teaches lessons of patience and equipose in very trying circumstances; text, Philippians iv, 12, "I know both how to be abased, and I know how to abound."

Happy Paul! Could you really accommodate yourself to all circumstances in life? Could you go up without pride, and could you come down without exasperation? Teach the same lesson to us all.

We are at a season of the year when vast populations in all our cities are changing residence. Having been born in a house, and having all our lives lived in a house, we do not have full appreciation of what a house is. It is the growth of thousands of years. The human race first lived in clefts of rocks, the beasts of the field moving out of the caverns to let the human race move in. The shepherds and the robbers still live in caverns of the earth. The troglodytes are a race which to this day prefer the caverns to a house. They are warm, they are large, they are very comfortable, they are less subject to violent changes of heat and cold. We come on along down in the history of the race, and we come to the lodge, which was a home built out of twisted tree branches. We come further on down in the history of the race, and we come to the tent, which was a home built with a round pole in the center and skins of animals reaching out in all directions, mats on the floor for the people to sit on.

Time passed on, and the world, after much invention, came to build a house, which was a space surrounded by broad stones, against which the wind was heaped from the outside. The roof was made of chalk and gypsum and coals and stones and ashes pounded together. After while the porch was born, after while the gate. Then hundreds of years passed on, and in the fourteenth century the modern chimney was constructed. The old Hebrews had openings in their houses from which the smoke might escape if it were ferreted, but there was no inducement offered for it to leave until the modern chimney. Wooden keys opened the door, or the keyhole was large enough to allow the finger to be inserted for the lifting of the latch or the sliding of it. There being no windows, the people were dependent for light upon lattice-work, over which a thin veil was drawn in time of winter to keep out the elements. Window glass was so late that two or three hundred years ago, in England and Scotland so great a luxury that only the very wealthiest could afford it. A hand mill and an oven and a few leather bottles and some rude pitchers and plates made up the entire equipment of the ordinary department. But the home planted in the old cave or at the foot of a tent pole has grown and enlarged and spread abroad until we have the modern house, with its height and depth of comfort and accommodation.

Thank God for your home—not merely the house you live in now, but the house you were born in and the many houses you have resided in since you began your earthly residence. When you go home today, count over the number of those houses in which you have resided, and you will be surprised. Once in awhile you will find a man who lives in the house in which he was born and where his father was born and his grandfather was born, but that is not one out of a thousand cases. I have not been more perambulatory than most people, but I was amazed when I came to count up the number of residences I have occupied. The fact is, there is in this world no such thing as permanent residence.

From some houses the people have been shaken out by chills and fever from some houses they had gone because death or misfortune had occurred, and all those palaces and mansions had either changed occupants or wanted to change. Take up the directory of any city of England or America and see how few people live where they lived 15 years ago. There is no such thing as permanent residence. I saw Monticello, in Virginia, President Jefferson's residence, and I saw on the same day Montpelier, which was either Madison's or Monroe's residence, and I saw also the White House, which was President Taylor's residence and President Lincoln's residence and President Garfield's residence. Was it a permanent residence in any case? I tell you that the race is nomadic and no sooner gets in one place than it wants to change for another place or is compelled to change for another place, and so the race invented the railroad and the steamboat in order more rapidly to get into one other place than that in which it was then. Aye, instead of being nomadic it is immortal, moving on and moving on. We whip up our horses and hasten on until the hub of the front wheel chatters on the tombstone and tips its heading into the grave, the only permanent earthly residence. But, bless God, even that stay is limited, for we shall have a resurrection.

My first word, in this part of my discourse is to all those who move out of small houses into larger ones. Now we will see whether you are nomadic, and you know how to abound. Do not because your new house has two more stories than the old one, add two stories to your vanity or make your brightly polished silver doleful the coffin plate to your buried humility. Many persons moving into a larger house have become arrogant and supercilious. They swagger where once they walked, they stomp where once they lunched, they go about with an air which seems to say, "Let all smaller craft get out of these waters if they don't want to be run over by a regular Canardier." I have known people who were kind and amiable and Christian in their smaller house—no sooner did they go over the door sill of the new house than they became a glorified nuisance. They were the terror of good citizens and the amusement of terrorists into which they swept and if compelled to stand a moment with condemnatory glance turning all the people seated into criminals and convicts.

They began to hunt up the family coat of arms, and had lion couchant

or unicorn rampant on the carriage door; when, if they had the appropriate coat of arms, it would have been a better feline or a shoe last or a plow or a trowel. Instead of being like all the rest of us, made out of dust, they would have you think that they were tricked out of heaven on a lump of lead sugar. The first thing you know of them, the father will fall in business, and the daughter will run off with a French dancing master. A woman spoiled by a finer house is bad enough, but a man so upset is sickening. The lavender fool goes around so dainty and so precise and so affected in the roll of his eyes or the whiff of his cane or the creaking of the ivory handle his front teeth or his effeminate languor, and his conversation so interlarded with "oh's" and "ah's" that he is to me a dose of ipecacuanha. Now, my friends, if you move into a larger house, thank God for more room—for more room in which to gather your friends, for more room in which to let your children romp and play, for more room for the books that you have read with good reading or wealth of brie-brac. Have as large and as fine a house as you can afford to have, but do not sacrifice your humility and your common sense; do not lose your balance; do not be spoiled by your successes.

Years ago we were the guests in an English manor. The statuary, the ferreries, the botanical and horticultural genius of the place had done all they could do to make the place attractive. For generations there had been an amazing of place and costly surroundings. At half past 9 o'clock in the morning the proprietor of the estate had the bell rung, and some 20 or 30 manservants and maid servants came in to prayers. The proprietor of the estate read the Scriptures, gave out the hymn, his daughter at the piano started the music, and then, the music over, the proprietor of the estate knelt down and commended all his guests, all his family, all his employees, to the Lord Almighty. God can trust such a man as that with a large estate. He knows how to abound. He trusted God, and God trusted him. And I could call off the roll of 50 merchants who were rich for God as they are rich in worldly successes. Ah, my friends, do not puff up by any of the successes of this life, do not be spoiled by the number of liveried coachmen that may stop at your door or the sweep of the long trail across the imported tapestry. Many of those who come to your house are fawning parasites. They are not so much in love with you as they are in love with your house and your successes. You move down next year to 320 Low Water Mark street and see how many of their carriages will halt at your door.

Timon of Athens was a wealthy lord, and all the mighty men and women of the land came and sat at his banquet, proud to sit there, and they drank deep to his health. They sent him costly presents. He sent costly presents back again, and there was no man in all the land so admired as Timon of Athens, the wealthy lord. But after awhile, through lavish hospitality or through betrayal, he lost everything. Then he sent for help to those lords whom he had banqueted and to whom he had given large sums of money. Lamenting for him, they sent him back again, and there was no man in all the land so despised as Timon of Athens, the wealthy lord. But after awhile, through lavish hospitality or through betrayal, he lost everything. Then he sent for help to those lords whom he had banqueted and to whom he had given large sums of money. Lamenting for him, they sent him back again, and there was no man in all the land so despised as Timon of Athens, the wealthy lord.

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LABOR TROUBLES.

Many Strikes Are Occurring All Over the North and West.

MORE PAY IS THE CRY NOW.

Thousand of Union Men Insist on Shorter Working Hours.

There Seems to be Concert of Action.

About 3,000 stone masons and bricklayers in Westchester county, N. Y., and a part of the Borough of the Bronx went on strike Wednesday. The stone masons demand \$3.50 a day, instead of \$3. The masons' helpers want \$2 a day instead of \$1.50. The bricklayers, who have been working nine hours a day, demand an eight-hour day. Building operations all over Westchester county are at a standstill on account of the strike. Twenty or thirty of the bosses have granted the men's terms. At Albany, N. Y., five hundred carpenters and sixty plumbers went on a strike Wednesday.

The struggle for an eight-hour work day, which has been under consideration by the labor unions of Philadelphia began in earnest Wednesday when according to Secretary Joseph B. Allen, of the Allied Building Trades Council, workmen representing every branch of the building trades went on strike to enforce by a concerted movement the demand for an eight-hour day. The movement for a working day of eight hours and a general increase of wages, averaging about 25 per cent., began some months ago by the amalgamation of all the trades connected with building. Reports received by Secretary Allen at the council's headquarters in Odd Fellows' Temple up to 10 o'clock show the following have stopped work: Plumbers and helpers, 550; hod carriers, 500; mill hands, 300; steam fitters and helpers, 300; sheet metal workers, 250; hardwood finishers, 200; mosaic tile layers and helpers, 102; floor layers, 128; mosaic workers, 57.

A strike of 300 men employed in the building trades began in Passaic, N. J. Wednesday. The men asked for a 10-hour day and more pay. The all union plumbers in St. Paul, Mich., went on a strike Wednesday in support of a demand for shorter hours and an increase in wages. Over eleven hundred union wood workers, practically all the employees of the sash and door, box fixture and show case factories of St. Paul and Minneapolis decided to strike Wednesday.

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THE CROPS.

Weekly Bulletin of the United States Weather Crop Service.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE WEEKLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS OF THE STATE DURING THE PAST WEEK, ISSUED LAST WEEK BY DIRECTOR BAUER OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU:

The week ending Monday, April 30th was the warmest of the season to date, with the average temperature about four degrees warmer than usual. Although complaints of cool nights, with consequent injury to young cotton, were common, the temperature was generally favorable on growing crops. There was sufficient sunshine, except over the extreme western counties, where cloudiness prevailed.

Light showers were general on the 24th, and scattered showers on the 27th the latter generally confined to the southeastern portions of the State. While in places farm work was further delayed by the week's rainfall, it was as a rule beneficial in softening the crust that had formed on plowed lands following the heavy rains of the previous week.

Planted fields are becoming grassy, and are in need of cultivation, and clay lands are becoming baked and hard as they are dry. Over the western half of the State, preparation of lands and planting were generally resumed on the 27th on uplands, but lowlands continue to be two wet to work.

Corn planting is about finished in the eastern half of the State, where most of it is up to good stands, and is being cultivated. In places it is injured by two much rain. In the western counties there is still much upland, and all bottom land, corn to plant, although early corn is coming up for fair stands. Out worms, birds and rats have injured stands, necessitating much replanting.

Cotton planting is practically finished in the eastern counties, and it is coming up quickly to good stands. Some cotton is large enough to plow and is being chopped. Fields are becoming grassy. In the central and western counties, lands for cotton are not all prepared, and from two-thirds to one-half of the crop remains to be planted. In places this work was hampered by the rain of the previous week, but has been resumed and is being hurried.

Tobacco transplanting made rapid progress, with plants fine and plentiful, although scarce in places. This work soon will be finished. The first plants being cultivated. A number of correspondents report a reduction in the acreage devoted to tobacco.

Rice planting continues, but is making slow progress owing to high water and freshets in the rivers inundating rice lands and injuring the banks of the streams. Upland rice is doing well.

All reports on wheat continue favorable, except that rust has appeared in spots. Oats are improving, and are beginning to head, but are heading late. The crop will be larger than heretofore estimated, owing to the recent favorable weather conditions.

The indications are that the fruit crop will be the largest in a number of years. Apple and pear trees are blighting badly. Peach and cherry crops everywhere, but there are complaints of the fruit dropping. Strawberries are ripening, and being shipped. Gardens and truck have improved, and vegetables are becoming plentiful, except over the western counties, where gardens are late. Melons and cane coming up to good stands. Pasture abundant. Potato bugs are numerous and damaging.

IS REMARRIED.

Pathetic Story of a Man Who Had But One Week to Live.

Down in Arizona a dust-laden man rode up to an adobe but four days ago. He was a physician and the cowboy who brought him had travelled many miles over the sandy hills and shifting dunes. The doctor entered the little cabin and looked at the man who lay there in the shadowy bunk.

"You have one week more to live," he said.

At that the man in the bunk stirred and raised himself on his elbow.

"Seven days," he murmured. Then he sat up in the bunk with some effort and wrote a telegram.

Wednesday this man, John Gray Stevenson, son of Kentucky's old governor, was married to his former wife at his father's home at Woodlawn, Ky. The telegram he had sent from the cabin in Arizona, where he had gone to seek health, was sent to his old Missouri sweetheart, who is now a clerk in the treasury department. He asked her to get to Chicago.

The track of words told that he was dying.

Wednesday she came and found her former husband. He was waiting outside the depot. The driver was told to go to the court house. And there a license permitting them to marry was issued. The ceremony was performed at the home of David Stevenson, Woodlawn.

"Mr. Stevenson will not live another week," said his friend and physician.

"It is doubtful whether he will live another day."

Stevenson was born in Glasgow, Ky., and his former wife in Marshall, Mo. They were married 11 years ago and went to Chicago to live. During the world's fair Stevenson made considerable money in real estate. Six years ago he became ill and was unable to do his work. The physician intimated that consumption would follow unless he built himself up.

Stevenson went to Arizona to improve his health. In the meantime Mrs. Stevenson had left her husband. He admitted that in his search after good problems he did not think of her as often as he should have. She was left without means of support and went to Washington, D. C., where she supported and cared for the two children. The telegram was the first word Mrs. Stevenson had heard from her husband for four years.

SPEARS THE BIRDS.—The News and Courier says farmers in South Carolina will find matter for reflection in the statement of the official entomologist of Illinois that but for the birds that state would be "carpeted with insects," at the rate of one to every square inch of ground, in twelve years; and in the estimate of the United States department of agriculture that one species of sparrow "destroys 875 tons of noxious weed seeds in seven months in Iowa alone." Neither "insects" nor "birds" are scarce in this state, but the birds are becoming so.

Campbell Estimates.

As we near the presidential campaign the wise men of both the great parties are beginning to make estimates of the next electoral vote. The New York World recently published the following table which gives the prediction of General Grosvenor, a very close friend of President McKinley as to the number of electoral votes he will receive:

CERTAIN FOR McKINLEY.	
California	9
Connecticut	6
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Maine	4
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
New Jersey	10
New Hampshire	4
New York	36
Total	
260	

CERTAIN FOR BRYAN.	
Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
Colorado	4
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Idaho	3
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	9
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia